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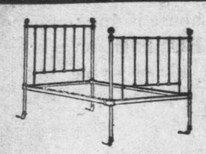

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The Kindness Of Goddard Goodenough.

By JOHN J. A'BECKET.

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The girl had fainted. The Lexington avenue cable car was at Twenty-third street and Broadway when this occurred. There was nothing extraordinary in the mere fact. The morning papers reported that three or four policemen had succumbed the day before. This was a young girl of slight physique and exceeding delicacy of constitution, if her color told the truth. She was also peculiarly attractive, though that has nothing to do with her fainting.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the sixth day of this merciless persecution of the sun. New York city had gasped under it, writhed under it, fainted under it, died under it, for in scores of cases the vital flame was quenched by the insufferable heat. Even on the shady side of Broadway and in relatively cool spots where at times blessed little puffs of wind came as fleeting but welcome visitants the thermometric tube inhumanly registered 96 degrees. In the "better done" portions of the city it ranged at record breaking heights. Small wonder that this slender girl should faint.

She had been showing symptoms of distress all the way up town, but had fought hard to hold out until she reached her destination. A young man next to her in the car had regarded her closely now and then over the corner of his paper. When she collapsed, he supported her until the car was stopped. Then the policeman at the crossing, who, in obedience to nature's first law of self preservation, had unbuttoned his coat despite the fact that he thereby revealed a wilted calico shirt and a rotund but unwilted stomach, came forward, and the suffering girl was taken into a chemist's shop hard by.

It was a haven of refreshment after the burning outer air, for it was shady and cool. A thin, shiny black cat sprawled with abandoh on the mosaic floor in the effort to expose as much of her frame as possible to its cool contact. There were no electric fans in the shop, but two counters were entirely devoted to soda and mineral water fountains, and the quantity of cracked ice in use at them had a salutary influence on the temperature.

They put the poor girl in a chair at the farthest and hence coolest end of the shop, and two clerks began devoting themselves to her relief. Towels wet with ice water were applied to her head and wrists. The policeman had sunk on one knee by her side and looked the picture of municipal benevolence. But the scrap of paper and lead pencil in his hands showed he was waiting for a chance to get the girl's name and address in case of a fatal result.

An ambulance had been summoned from the New York hospital. But when it arrived the girl refused to go in it, with a faint but decided gesture of repugnance. She was neatly dressed in some light summer fabric and looked more than respectable.

The young man had remained close at hand, a sympathetic looker on rather than assistant in the charitable endeavor to bring the girl round, possibly because others seemed to know perfectly what to do, while he, like many another, had only a willing heart and ignorant hands in an emergency.

The girl in raising her heavy eyelids may have recognized the young man as her neighbor on the car. He had a winning, kindly expression. At last the girl moved to rise, saying in her weak voice that she felt well enough to go. In getting to her feet her hand went forth, and unthinkingly she grasped the young fellow's arm. He crooked it firmly that she might feel its stout support, and they walked slowly to the door. A hansom had drawn up in front of the shop with a view to the likely need of its services.

"Do you mind coming with me in that cab to my home?" the girl said to the young man in a low voice, but wistfully, diffidently. "I am afraid to go alone, and a policeman in the cab would look too bad. I am sorry to trouble you so much, but I fear I may faint again, and I feel that I can trust you, that you are a gentleman."

The young man, who was not without a leaven of good Samaritanism, at once assented, and after gently helping her into the cab climbed in himself. When he asked the girl where he should tell the driver to go, she answered in a weak voice: "Tell him to drive up to Central park and take a turn in there first. The air may help me, and then I will give my home address."

During the drive up town the girl said little. Her head leaned wearily against the side of the cab, and her eyes remained closed. But soon after they had entered the park and the air circled about them more freely she sat up. Then she began to speak to her companion in a firmer voice and with great earnestness. There was a singularly soft, moving quality in her voice, and it was exquisitely modulated. Delicate, earnest, oddly fascinating, she affected the young fellow pathetically.

"I know something of human nature," she said, "and I feel that you are a kind, honorable, self confident man. You have pity for the suffering. At all events I am going to tell you something and am going to ask you something, but you must promise me never to betray what I shall say, whether you grant my request or not. That you can do without hesitation. Will you?"

"Certainly," replied the young man sympathetically. "I should respect any confidence you reposed in me without a given promise, and if I can help you I shall be glad to do so."

The girl heaved a long sigh of relief, and her eyes slowly closed again as if the effort of making her communication was overpowering her at the start. Then, with a quick compression of her lips, she began:

"It was not the heat which made me faint, at least not that alone. It was the mental strain I have been going through for the past ten hours. I have done a great wrong to my husband. You need not ask my motive in this. You may guess it. It was a mad thing to do, and unless it is repaired this very night my happiness for life is ruined. He is an executor with two others for the estate of a very wealthy woman. There is to be a meeting at his rooms tomorrow of the executors and the heirs of the estate in regard to the disposition of certain things of vast importance. Necessary documents relating to this transaction were taken out of the safe deposit vaults yesterday by my husband and the other two executors, and my husband took them to his rooms. He is a lawyer, and he had to study out two or three points with these documents close at hand to refer to.

"In my frenzy over his treatment of me I took these documents away this morning after he had left his rooms to go down town. I knew that their loss would ruin him. I left a note for him

"It was not the heat which made me faint," she said.

that I had been called out of town by a telegram from my sister. Why I should have done this when I meant never to return to him I do not know. But it was a providence, for it gives me a chance to rectify my fatal mistake if you will assist me. I have discovered that my belief was wholly wrong and that I have done a terrible"—the girl put her hand to her eyes and seemed overcome at the thought for a moment—"a terrible injustice to one of the finest men that ever lived."

It was naturally a very trying confession for a devoted wife to make, and that she should feel the greatest reluctance to it was to be expected. Her narrative was full of pauses, hesitations and difficulty. But when she would master this repugnance she went on quickly, and her speech was not only fluent, but full of feeling. The young man respectfully waited in silence till she should recover her control, though considerably affected by her emotion.

"I know him better than any one living," she resumed. "If he were to find out what I have done, even if I returned with the box of documents, showed the hatefully specious grounds for my suspicions, confessed my fault and plead for forgiveness, he would drive me from him and never look at or speak to me again. He is one of those stern, unyielding men who cannot forgive an injustice—too good to forgive a fault.

"Here is where you can be of greater assistance to me than I ever dreamed a mortal could. If I can get that box back to the very place from which I took it before he returns tonight, he will never know that it has been touched. Tomorrow I come back after this visit, apparently to my sister, and all will go on as before. He has no idea that I ever entertained a doubt of him. I dare not take it back myself for fear, in some way, he should discover what I have done. If his distrust were aroused in the slightest degree, he would get the whole thing out of me despite myself. And this worry and prostration from the heat would make me afraid to attempt it, lest I should be overcome again. I am not strong, and this strain has quite unnerved me. You must see with what effort I am letting you know the situation.

"After ruin had fallen on him I meant to declare myself, his wronged wife, as its author. Oh, it was a hideous wrong! You must despise me almost as much as I despise myself. The only excuse is that it was the mad act of a woman who loved her husband to distraction and felt that she had been cruelly wronged by him; but, as I say, you can make this dreadful state of things right once more. You can prevent my life from being one of constant misery. Will you do this? Heaven has thrown you in my way as if for this very purpose. I assure you solemnly it involves no peril for you. Will you save me?"

She spoke the words with intense feeling, turning her brilliant, greenish eyes on him with the look of a hunted fawn. The young man felt the grasp of their magnetic intensity.

"If I can do anything to relieve you, I certainly will," he replied a little nervously, "but you must see that I cannot promise absolutely till I know what you wish me to do."

"Simply this," returned the young woman quickly, but in low, excited tones. "Take back that box for me. Listen! He will not return before 10 this evening. We live on the top floor of — East —— street. My husband's name is Wheeler—William Wheeler. There is no one else in the house at present. The caretaker comes in the morning and leaves at 7 in the evening, when the private watchman comes on duty. It is only the fear that somebody might see me with the box and it would reach his ears that keeps me from going. I will give you my latchkey. Go there at 8, open the door with it and go at once to his rooms. In his bedroom is a tall, upright folding bed. Take the box—you will have to get on a chair to do it—and put it on the shelf made by the foot of the bed when it is turned up, about two feet from the right hand side and with the lock turned to the wall. That is exactly where it was taken from, and it was placed in that way. If you knew how keen an observer my husband is, you would understand why I am so particular about these petty details. It will not take you ten minutes to do it. Then bring me back the key. There is no danger. To secure you perfectly against even the remote possibility of it I will give you a letter saying I asked you to undertake an important commission for me to my husband, but if you can go at the time I say it is the unlikeliest thing in the world that there will be any need of it.

"Oh, I know what a favor I am asking of a perfect stranger," exclaimed the young wife with great feeling "But I am working for my life's happiness, and you are securing it for me if you have the noble generosity to aid me in this way. If you refuse, you who could pity a strange woman who was only suffering from sunstroke, to whom can I look for help? I do not want to appeal to anything but your heart, but I swear to you that if you refuse I will kill myself sooner than face the consequence of my own reckless act. Oh, will you not do this, for the love of heaven, for a helpless, distracted woman?"

She bent her eyes imploringly upon him—grave, clear eyes, strange, compelling, fascinating eyes. It was the absurdity of the thing which the young man had most in his mind. But the woman's precautions would secure him if worst came to worst. It seemed cruel not to render the assistance to a frail, sweet woman, nervous to the brink of prostration over the impending loss of her life's happiness. The final threat of self destruction, moreover, had such a ring of determined purpose that it decided him to accept this strange commission at any cost.

"I will do it," he said, with a deliberation that argued better for the accomplishment of the task than a prompter, more enthusiastic assent.

"Then if you will tell the cabman to drive to No. —Lexington avenue I can tell you anything else on the way," she said, with a deep sigh of relief. "I cannot repay you for your kindness, but God may."

On their way to the number indicated she asked the young man to call at the Lexington avenue house at a quarter of 8 that evening and she would have the latchkey, the letter and the box ready for him. It was the residence, she explained, of one of her most intimate woman friends. Before they arrived at the house, which proved to be one of the respectable, noncommittal brick ones abounding in that section of Lexington avenue, she slipped a $5 bill into his hand to pay the cabman with when he had set him down where he wished to go.

She also begged him to give this address to the cabman before they arrived at the house and to bid him drive on at once as soon as she got out, since her friend knew all of her men acquaintances and might make curious inquiries if she saw her drive up with a stranger. Of course her coming back in a hansom would excite no comment—all of which was very reasonable and most becomingly circumspect, so that he readily did it. When the "cabby" had taken him to his club, he paid him for his part of the drive.

He dined at his club, fortifying himself for his mission of the evening by a bottle of champagne. At the appointed time he presented himself at the Lexington avenue house. The lady answered the bell herself, did not invite him in, but gave him at once the latchkey, the letter and the box of documents. She told him she would open the door for him on his return and begged him to hurry back as soon as he had restored the box to its place. A rubber tired cab stood at the door, which she had provided to facilitate his course.

The box was of black morocco, about 14 inches long by 5 inches wide. The young fellow felt no special interest in it outside of its importance to a woman's lifelong peace. The cabman drove his horse at a walk, and when urged to go faster said his horse had gone lame and he didn't like to tax him too much. He had been paid by the lady, who evidently shrank from placing herself under any money obligation to her friendly assistant, as a lady naturally would.

When he got to the house, the young man told the cabman he could go, but the fellow said the lady had paid him for the return trip, saying the gent was in a hurry and wouldn't want to look around for another hansom.

"The beast has been rested up and I can take yer back at a better gait, sir," he said cheerfully, with a grin.

Goodenough first rang the bell. He was willing to help the lady as far as he could without certainly compromising himself, but he did not intend to run unnecessary risks. If any one came, he would ask if Mr. Wheeler was at home, and if he was not would then ask to go to his room and write a note for him. After a time, as no one responded, he pretended to discover his key with some surprise and boldly let himself in.

He found the rooms without any difficulty from the directions Mrs. Wheeler had given to him, and they exactly answered her description of them. He got a chair and placed the box carefully on the top of the folding bed just as she had asked him to. He nearly dropped it while doing this, owing to a pardonable nervousness.

Greatly relieved, he went back to the other house. The "cabby" was as good as his word and drove back rapidly, the horse showing no disposition to be "dazy" on any one of his legs. The lady opened the door at once, received back her key and unused letter and wrung his hands with warm feeling.

"I cannot thank you enough. This must be a life secret between us. But if you will give me your card I shall be glad to make your acquaintance after I get back to my husband. I beg you to accept this small token of a woman's gratitude toward a generous man."

The young man had given her his card, "Mr. Goddard Goodenough," with his club address in the corner. As she said these last words she drew an opal scarfpin from her corsage. It was a stone that seemed to burn like a coal, and it was surrounded with tiny but brilliant diamonds. In vain Goodenough sought to escape such a costly present. She forced it upon him, and he took his leave, followed by her ardent thanks and low voiced blessing.

Somehow, after it was all over, Goddard Goodenough had more time to reflect on the strange proceeding. The quality of one's thought upon a deed is so different according to which side of it the thinker is on. He began to feel an odd restiveness not unlike solicitude. He could not rest easy at his club despite the aid of two or three drinks absorbed with a view to greater composure. He determined to go round by Mr. Wheeler's rooms a little after 10 to see if there were any evidences of his having returned. But as his restlessness became more pronounced he decided to first go up to the Lexington avenue house and reconnoiter there, this with no definite aim in his mind.

When he had got within a short distance of the house, on the other side of the street, he was surprised to see a coupe in front of it, with a steamer trunk on the box. As he halted in the shadow, wondering what this meant, the door opened, and a tall, spare man with a close trimmed, black beard came down the steps and opened the coupe door. He then saw Mrs. Wheeler come down the steps, the two entered the carriage, and it rolled swiftly down the avenue.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

The languor so common at this season is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures it by enriching the blood.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley's recommendation for Congressional action in honor of Commodore Dewey's great victory—in many respects the greatest in annals of naval warfare—was promptly acted upon. Chairman Boutelle, of the House naval committee, has reported a joint resolution of thanks to Commodore Dewey, and a bill creating an additional rear admiral in the navy. The latter will enable the President to promote Commodore Dewey. Immediately upon receipt of his official report of the battle of Manilla harbor, Secretary Long in the name of the President cabled to Commodore Dewey promoting him to Acting Admiral, and tendering him the thanks of himself and of the people for his great achievement.

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The more the official report of Commodore Dewey is studied the more wonderful his victory appears. He entered Manilla harbor, protected by mines, heavy shore batteries, a fleet of eleven ships, mounting about one hundred guns and carrying about 2,000 men, and destroyed all eleven of the ships and captured all the batteries. And the most wonderful exploit was that not a single man on an American ship was killed and not a single ship was materially injured, and only half a dozen were wounded.

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Troops are to be sent to garrison the Philippine Islands just as soon as the ships to carry them from San Francisco can be got ready. About 10,000 will go.

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News of an important victory is hourly expected from Admiral Sampson's fleet, although its exact whereabouts is a secret known only to the officials. The general belief is that it is on a double errand—to whip the Spanish fleet, if it can be found, and to capture Porto Rico. The army is also likely to move on Cuba any day.

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Senator Sewell's acceptance of the commission of major general in the volunteer army, to which he was nominated and confirmed at the same time Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and the brigadier generals of the regular army were, is not certain, and will depend upon the opinion of Attorney General Griggs, to whom the matter has been referred, as to whether the commission can be accepted without vacating the seat in the Senate now held by General Sewell. If it cannot, the Senator will decline the commission, and the general impression is that it cannot.

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The House has made a record at this session of which Republicans, who have controlled and directed its course may well be proud. It has passed 208 bills that have become laws, and about 200 other bills that are now on the Senate calendar. The war measures—the $50,000,000 appropriation, the armed intervention resolution, the declaration of war, the volunteer army bill, the bill for reorganizing the regular army, the war revenue bill, the bill appropriating $36,000,000 for the expenses of the army, and minor war bills—have probably not taken more than a week of the House altogether, so promptly have they been disposed of.

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The opponents in the Senate of the annexation of Hawaii having made it practically certain that the annexation treaty would fail to receive the necessary two-thirds if pushed to a vote in the Senate, the machinery for securing annexation by joint resolution has been put in motion, and the House Committee on Foreign Relations will this week favorably report the same, and, if the opportunity occurs will at once push it through the House. President McKinley would be justified in taking possession of Hawaii as a war measure, even if the present government of Hawaii had not formally tendered the islands to the U. S., and he may yet do so, but he much prefers that annexation should come through Congressional action.

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Some decidedly interesting information is contained in "advance sheets of Consular Reports," issued daily by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department. For instance, that the island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila, the scene of Commodore (since promoted to be Admiral) Dewey's great naval victory, is larger than the states of New York and Massachusetts; that the entire area of the Philippine Islands, now under Old Glory is ten per cent greater than that of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware combined. Many persons who consider themselves well informed upon commercial affairs have been greatly surprised to learn that the U. S. has more trade with the Philippine Islands than all the rest of the world combined has. What the U. S. will do with these valuable islands is a question that is already being much discussed in Washington. This government will hold them until the war is over, and then decide what disposition shall be made of them. That is as far as has been determined upon by the President.

CARE OF SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OUTFIT IN AVOIDING SICKNESS.

The proper equipment and care of American soldiers in Cuba are quite as necessary and as vitally important as is the turret which protects the guns and gun crews of a monitor. Unless the War Department officers are careful regarding all details, the men are liable to be landed in Cuba lacking many things they should have. Experience, when extracted from the raw material, always comes high, and often it comes too late to be of any use.

The Surgeon-General and Adjutant-General have received much valuable information from the Cubans now in this country. The conditions under which the Cuban Army exists are well known, but if the equipment and care of those hardly and thoroughly acclimatized native Cubans are taken as the criterion for judging the wants of our cold-weather men—drawn chiefly from offices and factories—it may easily result in much unnecessary hardship and sickness, while extra attention to the wants of American soldiers in Cuba will enable them to hold their own. Many Americans in the tropics have never had the slightest difficulty in undergoing as much exertion and hardship as native companions, but they have lived on a different basis.

In every campaign like that now beginning the private soldier relies upon those above him to provide for his material wants and for the means by which he may keep himself alive and well. He must take whatever of clothing, food and camp equipage happens to be issued to him, and if anything is wrong his comfort, his health or his life will be the forfeit. For a campaign in Cuba the responsibility of the man who dictates as to the soldiers' clothing, food and sleeping arrangements is much greater than that of the officer who leads them into actual battle. For successful campaigning in Cuba several important changes are necessary in the field equipment of the seasoned Regulars, but this applies to the volunteers with four-fold force. Any one who camps on the ground in Cuba during a week of rainy weather will be convinced of this.

The idea seems to be gaining ground that the volunteer soldiers will require six months of "seasoning" before they can be considered fit for a campaign in Cuba. On the contrary, it is maintained that if they are properly fitted and cared for the quicker they land in Cuba the better. A man who is fit for a soldier can go to any climate on earth, and in two weeks after landing be ready to do his best work in the field. If he is properly fitted out, the "Northern energy" of a good, sound American will carry him through cold, through humidity or through dryness, for a number of months of hard campaigning.

THE FOES WHICH THREATEN TROOPS.

When the warships left Key West for Cuban waters they were "stripped for action." Even their color was changed to meet the requirements of new conditions. In like manner, the basis on which the Army enters Cuba should be totally different from the requirements of campaigning in the United States. The English are wide-awake to the requirements of soldiering in the tropics. The soldier who renders three years' service on the West Coast of Africa is credited with five. In Ashanti he was supplied with a hammock so compact and so light that he could carry it easily.

If the soldiers are put through a Cuban campaign improperly equipped, these are some of the foes they will have to battle with every hour of their stay on the island: Intermittent fever, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, sunstroke. Surgeon-General Sternberg's knowledge of yellow fever is so thorough that the troops will successfully be protected from it. The chief concern is regarding the other ills.

The clothing, the camp outfit, the food and the rules of hygiene which have carried men through many jungle campaigns would probably carry our soldiers safe through a year's campaign in any part of Cuba.

It is a mistake to suppose that the climate of Cuba is certain to prove particularly unhealthful to American troops. Even in this country such epidemic diseases as smallpox and yellow fever can and do break out and commit ravages until checked and controlled. If properly equipped and provisioned, any man of sound constitution and temperate habits should be able to go through a year's hard campaigning in Cuba with no more serious diseases than fever angue and diarrhœa. The soldier who is properly equipped should go confidently expecting to preserve his health. The man who is constantly expecting to become ill, and when ill believes that he is going to die, is always the one most liable to be attacked. A determination not to become ill is half the battle; the rest is mere detail.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAMMOCKS.

In Cuba, except in cases of great emergency, such as short forced marches and actual engagement, officers should see to it that their men do not sleep on the ground. This for the reason that in the tropics the malarious exhalations from the earth and from stagnant water are densest and most dangerous at the surface of the ground. All troops landing in Cuba should be supplied with comfortable hammocks, of good strength, but so light in weight and compact in bulk that when rolled up the soldier can carry his hammock in his knapsack as easily as he could carry a flannel shirt. Officers should see to it that their men are fully familiarized with the simple facts which, when observed, make of the hammock a most restful and comfortable bed, a means of keeping dry at night in wet weather, the only means by which it is possible for a campaigner to escape mosquitoes, and, above all, the only means by which the sleeping soldier can be kept above the marvelous vapors that lie like a deadly mantle upon the earth. As a bed for a sick man in a hot climate there is absolutely none other so cool and so restful as the hammock. It also furnishes the easiest of all appliances for carrying a sick or wounded man.

In using the hammock it should not be stretched too tightly. When hung properly the sleeper can lie upon his back in a comfortable curve. If he wishes to lie perfectly straight, upon side or back, he can easily do so, lying diagonally across the hammock.

Where mosquitoes are plentiful many persons are so easily annoyed by them that without protection at night their sleep is so broken and their nerves so irritated as to start them on the road to fever. In Cuba ordinary mosquito-netting is of no use, for its large meshes permit the free entrance of sandflies and gnats, which are quite as bad as mosquitoes. The most perfect protection for a field campaigner is the mosquito shirt, in common use in some portions of South America. It is made of about fourteen yards of thin cotton cloth, and is like a large bag, suspended over and entirely enveloping the hammock.

PROTECTION FROM THE RAIN.

Next to sleeping on the ground and drinking bad water without first boiling it, the most fruitful source of malaria in the tropics is sleeping in the rain or in wet clothing. There is no serious danger to the health of a soldier either in wading swamps or marching in the rain, provided he can change to dry clothing when he halts, and have a shelter when he sleeps. Experience has proven that so long as a water-soaked man is moving his wet clothing will cause him no real harm; but rest or sleep in water-soaked garments induces an excess of relaxation which the average constitution cannot long successfully counteract.

In order that the above precaution may be observed, every soldier ordered to march should carry one complete change of clothing (except shoes), even though that suit should consist of nothing more than a light shirt and trousers to wear in camp and while sleeping. This suit could be kept dry on the march by wrapping it in the rubber blanket which will form an important feature in the equipment of every soldier.

In the tropics the only shelter necessary in a temporary camp is a roof, the sides of which should come within four feet of the earth. The weight of a water-proof canvas roof is necessarily considerable, and in active operations it is often impossible to carry it. To meet the requirements of the army in Cuba, it should be supplied with rain sheets, of several sizes, to shelter either two, four, eight or sixteen men. The rain sheet in common use by tropical explorers is merely a square of strong muslin, made like a tent-fly and soaked in linseed oil and paraffin to render it impervious to water without becoming sticky. A packmule can carry enough rain sheets to shelter a number of men.

Whenever for any reason the soldier finds himself without a rain sheet or other good roof to shelter him, he can secure very fair protection by hanging his rubber blanket tentwise over his hammock. If his hammock is provided with a mosquito shirt, the cord on which the latter is suspended between the supports of the hammock forms a ready ridgepole for the rain-proof blanket. In a timbered country, where small trees furnish ready means for hanging hammocks, the soldier can in fifteen minutes or less have ready for use a most restful bed, above the mud and water and the worst of the malaria, a perfect protection from the mosquitoes and a roof to shelter him from the rain.

THE PITH HELMET FOR A HEAD COVERING.

If soldiers are sent to Cuba wearing ordinary felt hats, or close-fitting straw hats, there is danger that cases of sunstroke will be numerous. A majority of the volunteers come from offices and factories, and seldom exercise in the sun at midday in summer, so they will need the best protection for their heads that can be procured. The ideal hat for the tropics is the pith hemlet (made from the pith of the sola tree), with the whole body of the hat kept away from direct contact with the head by means of a sweatband which is attached to the body of the hat through four or more pieces of cork. The air circulates freely around the head of the wearer, and passes out at a shielded hole in top. In addition to all this, the back part of the helmet comes low enough to protect the most vulnerable spot—the back of the neck. It is probable that a large supply of pith hemlets could not be secured on short notice. The next best thing would be cork hemlets of the same shape, with the same sort of ventilated sweatband and a hole in the top. The clover cover should be painted leaden gray, because white would be too conspicuous.

SIMPLE RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

In reality, the hygenic principles which promote the preservation of health in the tropics are few and simple. It is a mistake to burden the soldier or traveller with unnecessary rules, or rules which it is utterly impossible for him to observe. The rules of hygiene which have carried travellers safely through some very malarious portions of the tropics are these:

Keep the bowels open at all hazards.

Whenever possible, boil drinking water, but there is not the slightest need to boil water before using it for washing or bathing purposes.

As previously stated, remove wet clothing as soon as practicable after going into camp.

Sleep at least two feet above the ground.

Be strictly temperate in everything except marching and fighting.

Drink no whisky nor brandy, save when in need of a stimulant after extraordinary exertion, exposure and relaxation, or when really ill. To a man who does not use whiskey as a beverage, it is a most valuable medicine, especially in connection with disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Never overload the stomach with any kind of food, especially meat.

Never eat any unripe fruit. Ripe fruits, eaten in moderation, are not only not injurious, but are decidedly beneficial in all parts of the tropics. Of all fruits, there is none more harmless than the banana, and in the tropics none other so nutritious and beneficial to man.

A well man should not take medicine to ward off disease. Even the best of tropical medicine, quinine, wears itself out if taken too frequently, and its use should be confined to sick men.

A Man Who is Tired

All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify and enrich the blood and give him vitality and vigor.

This condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming of warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blood impure.

A good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone. Hood's Sarsaparilla is what the millions take in the spring. Its great power to purify and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience.

The Happiest People in the World.

An American writer has discovered that the Chinese are the happiest people in the world, because they have no nerves! He proves his proposition by three facts—that there are no hospitals for nervous diseases in China; that a Chinese can sleep at any time, in any place, or during any kind of uproar, with equal facility; and, likewise, that he can keep still, or pursue a monotonous occupation, for hours at a stretch, without feeling inconvenienced. Europeans or Americans, says our Western observer, can do none of these things. If one of them talks, he rubs his hands together, moves his feet, or plays with something. We can all testify that women do thesame. An afternoon tea or "At Home" is often quite astudy in various phases of "fidget." If, however, movement be necessary to us—and surely a perfectly immobile woman would not be so attractive as her more changeful sister—we can, at least, study grace in our changes of posture. A Spanish or Japanese lady toying with her fan will present a series of charming pictures; the vivacious gestures of a French woman Viennese are often very alluring; we need not therefore, despair because we find it impossible to sit in statuesque repose. Unlike the Chinese, we use our brains. We read, write, think, discuss, and busy ourselves with every problem under the sun; hence the secret of our restlessness is also that of our greatness. There is no keener torture for a highly-strung temperament than enforced immobility, as anyone who has attended a dull lecture when very tired can certify. The modern women is like a bird—alert, quickbrained, never still. She cannot change her nature, but she can modify it, embodying the results of her experience in the training of her daughters. There is no such thing now as "that repose which stamps the caste of Vere-de-Vere," but an exquisite harmony and grace of movemet has taken its place. To watch some women in society is at once a delight and an education. They exercise a spell which is quite independent of mere facial beauty. Every girl should seek the secret for herself, but "Avoid abruptness" is not a bad maxim to start with.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL, MAY 14, 1898

FIVE KILLED.

Commodore Sampson has not been able to find the Spanish fleet. Rumors have said that the Spaniards are off the New England coast ready to attack Boston; it is not believed. Rumor says again they have returned to Cadiz, Spain, but that has not been verified. In the meantime active preparations have been made to occupy Cuba with an army. On Wednesday the Wilmington and Hudson and torpedo boat Winslow were looking for four Spanish gunboats in Cardenas bay which they engaged with fatal results. Cardenas is a port a few miles east of Matanzas. The latter is a few miles east of Havana. They are all on the north coast of Cuba, south of the Florida peninsula. There were five killed and five wounded on the Winslow. The story in brief is:

The engagement began at 2.05 P. M. and lasted about an hour. The battle while it lasted was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson were ahead and opened on the Spanish boats, which were lying at the docks. Firing began at a range of 3500 yards. A few minutes later the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries was directed upon her. From all sides shot and shell seemed to pour in upon the little torpedo boat. The Wilmington and the Hudson kept up their fire, but could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat. The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a second. Suddenly a solid shot crushed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler and steering gear. In an instant she began to roll and drift helplessly. There was a moment of awful suspense. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries and again a storm of fire was poured upon the helpless boat. Through the crashing of the guns a voice reached the Hudson through a megaphone, from the Winslow, then 100 feet away :—

"We are totally disabled."

The Hudson started to the assistance of the Winslow. She ran alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew. Up to this time, with the exception of the shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water the range grew closer and shells began to explode all about her. The wind and tide were taking the Winslow ashore. She was entirely helpless, and the Spanish batteries expected to make her an easy prey. Soldiers at the water's edge were ready to shoot her men with rifles when she came within range. It was difficult for the Hudson to get near enough to throw a line to the Winslow's crew, so terrible was the fire all about her. Finally, after trying about twenty minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line.

SHELL BURSTS, SCATTERING DEATH.

Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow.

"Heave her, heave her!" shouted Bagley, as he looked toward the commander of the Hudson and called for a line.

"Don't miss it," shouted an officer from the Hudson, and with a smile, Bagley called:—

"Let her come. It's getting too hot here for comfort."

The line was thrown. At the same instant a shell burst in the very midst of the group of men on the Winslow. Bagley was instantly killed and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more fell groaning on the blood-stained deck. One of the dead men pitched headlong over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in the iron rail and he was hurled back. The torpedo boat, disabled and helpless, rolled and swayed under the fury of the fire from the Spanish gunboats.

HUDSON HAULS OFF DISABLED BOAT.

When the shell burst in the group on board the Windsor another shout of triumph went up from the Spanish on boats and batteries and the firing was redoubled. Finally the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow. She was towing her out of the deadly range when the line parted and again the boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire. At last the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow and the three men left uninjured on the torpedo boat made it fast. The Winslow was then towed up to Pedras Island, where she was anchored, with her dead and wounded on her decks. Three men from the Hudson went on board the Winslow and took the most seriously wounded men off. Three who were taken on board the gunboat Machias died soon afterward. All the bodies of the dead were badly mutilated. Altogether fifteen or twenty shots struck the Winslow. Several hulled her. One shot knocked off the funnel, another the ventilator and a third shattered the conning tower. It is believed that the Spanish loss in the engagement is heavy, as the American gunnery was excellent. It is said that the batteries were destroyed. The town of Cardenas was set on fire in several places by our shells.

REAR ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VICTORY.

The country anxiously awaited for the details of the great naval victory in Manila for nearly a week and when the first dispatches came so small was the American loss and so complete was the defeat of the Spaniards that only the official reports from the new Rear Admiral of our navy would be accepted as finally settling the matter, and then it was better than the most sanguine could have prophesied. The "McCullough" brought the news from the Philippines reaching Hong Kong on Saturday, the later editions of the morning papers of that day contained brief though accurate accounts more than confining the first news sent before the Manila cable was cut. So great was the victory that a carefully prepared synopsis will not be without interest here:

The Commodore's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed more thoroughly. Fuller details show that the fleet after leaving Mirs Bay touched first near Bolinao, where the Commodore wished the insurgent agents to disembark in order to open communications with their forces. They however refused. The fleet then arrived at Subig Bay, about thirty miles north of Manila Bay, on Saturday, and the "Baltimore" and the "Concord" were sent to reconnoiter. No Spanish ships were in sight, and the Commodore decided to risk the mines and proceed that same night at dark into the bay. This was accomplished with ease. There was no patrol, and there was no search lights. The fleet took the southern course which was free from rocks, and might have passed unchallenged but for some sparks that flew up from the McCulloch's" funnel. This brought a few shots from the batteries on Corregidor Island. Little attention was paid to these and the fleet kept on. As soon as it was light the fleet advanced near the Manila fortifications, and then turned toward the Spanish fleet, which was at anchor. A couple of mines were exploded just in advance of the "Olympia" which led the way; but no harm was done. The Spanish flagship advanced to meet the American fleet and fire was opened at 6,000 yards; but it was not returned until the distance was reduced to 4,000 yards, when the battle commenced.

The American ships passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spanish, and every shot seemed to tell, while scarcely a single Spanish shot reached its mark, and none did serious injury. The guns of the fleet were enforced by the guns at Cavite, and the cannonading was terrific. A single shot from the "Olympia" raked the Spanish flagship throughout her length, caused her boiler to explode, and killed her captain and sixty men. She then drifted away on fire, the admiral transferring his flag to the "Castilla," which was sunk shortly afterward by a storm of shot. The "Don Antonio" finding that she was sinking, nailed her flag to the masthead and went down with all on board. Some torpedo-boats tried an attack, but were driven back and sunk. The battle started about half-past five in the morning, and at half-past eight was suspended for a few hours to give time for breakfast and rest, much to the disgust of some of the men who wanted to finish the job at once. At noon it commenced again, but there was very little opposition. The Spanish ships were almost all silent, and the Cavite batteries were in ruins, the finishing touch being given by the exploding of the magazine. The only casualties on the American ships were the injuries of a few of the men on the "Baltimore," from the explosion of some ammunition near one of the guns, occasioned by a Spanish shot. Several shots, it is said, passed dangerously near Commodore Dewey, but almost no damage was done on the flag-ship. After the battle was over the Commodore sent notice to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard, but made no effort to occupy the city, inasmuch as he had no troops. He, however, informed the Governor that if the local batteries continued to fire he would bombard the city. The latest telegram from Commodore Dewey is to the effect that he has destroyed the entire fortifications at the mouth of the harbor and at Cavite and holds Manila absolutely in his hands.

The cable was cut by the American authorities in consequence of the refusal of the Spanish authorities to allow them to use it. The Spanish Admiral, it is said, advised the Governor to surrender the city in the interest of humanity, as successful resistance was impossible, and there are rumors coming from other sources that this has been done, that the Spanish troops have retired from the city, taking with them their arms and supplies, and that the situation in the city is one of terror and great scarcity of food. On Monday there was a white flag over the arsenal at Cavite, and officers were sent ashore to accept the surrender. There was some delay, and the soldiers took advantage of it to withdraw with their arms. The entire Spanish loss is stated as ten warships, several torpedo-boats, two transports, navy-yard and nine batteries. Including the loss ashore, it estimated that the killed and wounded numbered about 1,200. The total value of property destroyed is estimated at $6,000,000. The American loss is eight men wounded, and injury to the ships amounting to $5,000. The chief engineer of the "McCulloch" died of heat and prostration. About 250 wounded Spaniards are in the care of the American fleet. The great success with so little loss seems to have been largely due to Commodore Dewey's promptness and skill in maneuvering. From documents found in Cavite it appears that the Spanish fleet intended to fight in Subig Bay, but were surprised. The Commodore's plans, too, were most efficiently carried out by all the subordinate officers.

REGISTRTION BILL.

To the average reader it is difficult enough with first, second and third readings, amendments and enactments in the the two Houses of the General Assembly to determine just when a bill has become a law, but when it comes to the matter of registration in the Legislature at Dover an expert can scarcely unravel the matter sufficiently to make it plain. The "Index" of Thursday said:

The fine tangle into which both Houses of this General Assembly succeeded in tying themselves last week over the registration bills before them, has now developed into a veritable snarl.

The history of this most peculiar legislative proceedings on the registration measures, is as follows:

During the first of last week, the Senate killed both the Commission bill and Whiteman bill. The next day, the vote on the latter was re-considered, and the bill referred back to committee. Later in the week, it was reported and again killed; and the commission bill was resurrected and passed. This was on Friday. On Monday of this week the vote on the Commission bill was re-considered, and that bill killed, and the twice dead Whiteman bill passed.

Thus stood matters in the Senate. The Commission bill having been passed once and killed twice;the Whiteman bill having been killed twice and passed twice. A veritable harvest of legislative mortality and resurrection.

The proceedings in the House furnish an equally interesting bit of history. In that body the Whiteman bill was first, practically, repudiated; and the Commission bill then passed. When the Whiteman bill was sent to the House from the Senate on last Monday, it was killed by the adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone its further consideration, and by the defeat of a motion to reconsider that vote. By all approved rules of legislative proceeding such action is supposed to put a final quietus to any and every bill so acted upon. The House, however, has shown itself not hide bound by petty precedents, for on the very following day, it rose to meet the occasion by having all these former preceedings expunged from its journal. Decidedly, a clean licking of the platter.

Now a conference committee of both branches has been appointed to perform the mighty labor of bringing order out of this chaos.

Such is the history of this extraordinary piece of non-legislation. Its results are, however, more apparent. This registration snarl and tangle has put off indefinitely the day of adjournment. Through it, and because of it, the people are to pay no insignificant increase of dollars.

Truly it is a most lamentable state of affairs. It is a state which calls for, and which demands, prompt and decisive action on the part of the men of sense and conscience in this General Assembly. If this legislative knot cannot be untied, let it be cut. There must come an end some time, but unless something decisive is done, that end is still dubious.

This Legislature needs a watchword and a motto. We will furnish it gratis—ACT.

SEVERAL gentlemen have said in the TRANSCRIPT office this week that the roads around Middletown are and have been in exceedingly bad condition, worse than usual,and one gentleman had a road order on A ppoquinimink hundred which he took over eighteen months ago thinking it "as good as cash." He has tried unsuccessfully over and over again to get the order cashed. These matters should not be thus.—They are not political questions and it is unfortunate that any so consider them. They are economic and financial questions, and better service will be given the public the further road matters are removed from politics. When will the people be brought to realize? this?

In Maryland the system is different and already their roads have been worked. The "Cecil County News" says:

"Some of the roads not being in the condition that they should, the Commissioners have withheld payment until the contractors comply with the terms of their contracts. This is as it should be, and payment ought not to be made until the roads are put in good shape. The contracts expired April 30th, but the roads should have been in repair at that time, and in case they were not the Commissioners should insist that they be mended before they are paid for."

IMAGINE for one instant that the present Legislature were Republican—if to do so were possible—and then guess what the Democratic State Press would say! guess what they will not say! There is a whole volume of practical politics in this item, See?

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes At this season your feet feel swollen,nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy, Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort, Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

COL. COOPER'S TRIAL.

The trial of Col. E. T. Cooper in the Federal Court, Wilmington, has attracted much attention this week. Col. Cooper is accused of assisting ex-Teller Boggs to secure $23,000 of the money taken from the Dover Bank. There is an additional charge of conspiracy to defraud the bank by drawing checks in favor of E. C. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers. Cooper, the district attorney said, drew these checks without having money in bank to meet them and at one time when a large check was drawn only 27 cents was on his account.

Harry A. Richardson, president of the bank, was the first witness and he acknowledged a defalcation of $107,000, leaving only $10,000 or $15,000 in cash. Mr. Richardson stated that he did not know that Boggs had speculated in stocks, nor had he been speculating with Boggs in Bay State Gas Stock. He denied that he had told Senator Kenney that he had made $10,000 out of Bay State Gas Stock, but admitted that Mrs. Richardson had made some money speculating in Bay State Gas. Addicks' gas appears to have been the beginning of the downfall, the first speculation. Walter Morris, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, said that many checks had come in signed by Cooper. He supposed that Cooper was heavily speculating. He did not inform the First National Bank officials of large checks drawn by Cooper. He once asked in the First Bank if Cooper's checks were good, and was told in the presence of Bateman that they were.

Wm. N. Boggs was called to the stand on Monday morning. In reply to Judge Bradford's inquiry whether he was testifying willingly and without compulsion, the witness said that he was perfectly willing to testify to everything that it was his duty to testify to. Continuing Boggs said: I had been clerk since July, 1882, I have pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the First National Bank. I was in Philadelphia at night on May 28th and 29th 1897. Cooper met me there. He was accompanied by John E. Collins. We met in a room at the Lafayette Hotel. We met by appointment. Cooper wired me from New York to meet him on May 28th. I cannot produce the telegram, it has been destroyed. Cooper told me he had been to New York, to complete arrangements for my getting away. He had made inquiries regarding steamship line, one to Australia, one to Africa and others to South American and Central American potnts, and brought time cards. It was decided that I should go away on May 29th.It was thought best that I should go by train to New Orleans, and there board a steamer which was to sail to a Central American port on the following Tuesday. Cooper expressed a desire to go with me, but I objected, because he was well known throughout the country. I left Philadelphia on May 29th, Cooper handing me my ticket,which he said he had bought. I had an interest in the first check included in the $23,000 which Cooper is charged with aiding and abetting me in embezzling. Our first transaction consisted of a pool of $500, to be invested in Bay State Gas. Cooper, John D, Hawkins, Hezekiah Harrington, B. L. Lewis and myself were to put in $100 each. Cooper's and Hawkins' money were not paid. Harrington and Lewis paid their money through Senator Kenney.

Mr. Cooper was put upon the stand in his own defence. His own story was "the poorest plea I ever heard" or "a complete explanation", as it impresses different individuals. The character giving was ridiculous since Cooper has had his own peculiar character for years known to all men who visit Dover often. U. S. Attorney L. C. Vandegrift has done his duty faithfully, ably. Senator Gray has stood by Mr. Cooper for party sake and Mr. Bird as his counsel. They made an able defense. The case went to the jury yesterday. In their hands the case rests.

WAR ITEMS.

The term "Old Glory," as applied to our flag appears to have originated within the past ten years. At least its current use dates within that time. The indefiniteness of its origin has given an opportunity for many to say that they first used it, but there is ground for reasonable doubt whether any one of these claimants could produce the substantial evidence required in cases of copyright.

A modern warship can fire all the ammunition she can carry in two hours steady firing of all her guns.

People are literally begging the United States for a chance to lend the government money for the war at 3 per cent. interest. Nothing can be better proof of the strength of the country than this eagerness of capitalists to lend money at a low rate of interest.

The owner of the Holland submarine boat offers to sell his craft to the Government for $175,000. As an inducement for the consideration of his offer he proposes to go to Key West, join Admiral Sampson's squadron, and with his own crew enter the harbor of Havana by night and throw a dynamite bomb into Morro Castle, if the Government will guarantee to purchase the vessel at the conclusion of the performance. It is said that the objection to this programme is the desire of the authorities to delay vigorous hostilities in the hope that the Spaniards would evacuate Cuba after a proper display of force without bloodshed.

It is not a remedy put up by any Tom, Dick, or Harry; it is compounded by expert pharmacists. Ely Bros. offers a ten cent trial size. Ask your druggist. Full size Cream Balm 50 cents. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y. City.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

FOR SHERIFF,

EMMIT F. STIDHAM,

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. split

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 9, 1898.

CARPETS

A PROCLAMATION OF ECONOMY.

Hard work to push a wagon up hill. There must be frequent pauses; and wheels are scotched to hold the progress made.

Carpets have been marketed at a loss. A few months ago prices were advanced—part way toward profit. They are not up the hill yet. But, trouble. Production ran ahead of calculation. A quick marketing of some thousands of yards can alone prevent a serious break. We could be depended upon to bring about the result most quickly. Hence—

THE MOST DECISIVE BARGAINS YET are announced here now.

It is the scotch to hold the wheels on the hill.

It is your opportunity—if you can get to Philadelphia speedily. Add to these facts the following detail as to prices and sorts. It is

A Very Great Carpet Sale

10,880 yards, 47 styles of Wilton and Extra Velvet Carpets—best qualities; all new this season. $1.25 to $1.40 grades, all at $1.

5,625 yards, 22 styles of the next grade Velvet Carpets, well assorted, large figures and small. $1 kind at 75c.

13,000 yards, 45 styles of Axminster and Moquette Carpets, all brand new, many with borders—a collection from which any room of almost any house can be beautifully covered. $1 kind at 75c.

10,700 yards, 47 styles Tapestry Carpets — Roxbury, Sanford and Smith makes—full assortment for rooms and halls. 80c and 85c Carpets at 65c.

5,900 yards, 18 styles, of another good grade of Tapestry Carpet—effective and economical floor coverings for summer cottages. 60c Carpets at 45c.

A Dress Goods Argument

AND SOME PRICES.

Plain fabrics—coverts, Venetians, poplins, whipcords, and the like, are in great demand this year by women of fine taste. But plain goods call for a care in the buying. Be sure, first of all, of the quality—therein lies the beauty. Very low priced dress goods have their uses, but avoid them in plain weaves. This group will give safe and good selection—

Plain color Poplins, $1 to $1.75
Mixed color Poplins, $1.25 to $1.50
Covert Cloths, $1 to $1.75
Whipcord Coverts, $1.25 to $1.75

There will be need for dresses of rather rougher weave, for outing at least; many will choose them for all wear. So here are the Cheviots and Serges. 75c to $1.75, and fancy weaves from 37½c.

BLACK GOODS—High in favor, fair in price, and a good black dress is useful till the last of it is gone. Fashion and popular favor center on blacks this year.

All-silk Grenadines start at 37½c.
All-wool Challis, 31c to $1.25.
All-wool Etamines, 25c to $1.25
Plain Mohairs, 28c to $1.
Silk-and-wool Hernanis, $1.25 to $3.
Summer Serges, 25c to $1.25.

Princess May Gloves AN explanation. The other day we said that we'd sold 5,921 pairs of the Princess May Gloves in a week. That's exact. But it wasn't the biggest week's selling. That's the gait they're going at now. At Christmas times we sold 10,000 in a week.

We should twice double present sales, for these are

Real Kidskin Gloves at One Dollar

All colors; black and white; button or clasp. And they are made by the best glove maker France has.

Ninety Thousand Dollars' Worth of New Shoes

The shoes—spring and summer sorts—deserve a special reception. They have it. Shoes are no more prosaic than is millinery—for there are at least seventy-five entirely new styles shown here now. The ultra-fashionable shoe for women is mannish. The modish shoe for men is low cut.

This is more than a usual shoe store, for our foot care starts with designing right shoes, gathering proper leather and watching the making at every stage.

The shoe business hasn't centered here by chance. We sold upwards of a million pairs last year because we deserved to sell them. Judged by ruling shoe values—and we have submitted the more promising shoes from the other stores to the analysis of the knife to know their structure—it is safe to say that in shoes from $2 to $6 a pair we effect for you a clear economy of $1 to $2 a pair.

Such a business makes possible values like this—

2100 Pairs Women's $4 and $5 Kidskin Boots at $3.

Button and lace, tipped with patent leather. Bull-dog, opera and coin toes; seven widths; all lengths. These shoes were to fetch $4 and $5—thousands of pairs like them did fetch those prices. But these in addition to our regular stocks, and out they go. $3.

John Wanamaker.

The TRANSCRIPT $1.00

Wm. B. Sharp & Co

FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

Satin Duchesse,

in blacks, the most elegant and most sought after black dress stuffs this season. For a full up dress these goods exceeds all others. The wear is admirable and everybody feels well dressed in a black satin Duchesse. Our assortment of these splendid fabrics is from first hands and go to you without any middle man's profit. The prices are 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 and cannot be excelled anywhere for quality.

Dress Ginghams

still continue to be the leaders in cotton wash stuffs; they are prettier and handsomer than ever and made to closely imitate silks in many of the designs,

One lot in high standards in remnants of 10 to 12 yards, or we will cut them to suit, for 6c. per yard for 10c. grade.
Fine Chambray Gingham in all new shades and blacks, 10c. per yard.
Fine Zephyr Ginghams for 12½c. and the 25c. grade of Madras Ginghams in a special lot for 12½

Muslin Underwear.

In addition to our regular line of ladies' fine Muslin Underwear, we will offer the following special bargains.

Muslin Skirts of fine muslin, with wide flounce ruffle and an extra wide skirt, always $2 now $1.59.
Cambric Gowns, with tucked yokes and sleeves and neat embroidery trimming, regular $1.25 grade for 89c.

Childrens' Underwear.

White ribbed vests and pants—the vests in short or long sleeves—the pants knee length—regular 25c grades for 15c each, all sizes.

Skirt Supporter.

The Improved Royal is ahead of all others. It can be adjusted in two minutes, it requires no sewing and has no points to stick the fingers, it holds the waist and skirt firmly together,it is a perfect support to the back. The practical working of th is desirable article is now demonstrated by a young lady from the factory and will be of interest to all ladies. We would be glad to have you call and see them.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

A Triumph of

Low Prices!

Never have the people of this section been enable to buy high grade seasonable goods for such low prices. The success of this house is due to our great method of SPOT CASH BUYING and Spot Cash Selling, and our invariable rule of giving our patrons the benefit of any under-priced purchase we make.

Our Dry Goods Department.

5 1-2c yard, Hill Bleached yard wide Muslin. The genuine Hill Muslin, worth 8c the yard.

5 1-2c yard, Appleton A Muslin, yard wide. The genuine and always reliable Muslin, regular price 8c the yard.

5c yard, Lancaster Ginghams. The well-known Lancaster make, all good new styles apron and dress, sells regularly at 8c.

9c yard, Lonsdale Cambric Muslin, yard wide, that sells regularly at 12c the yard.

3 1-2c yard, Melrose Lawns, all new patterns and fast colors and worth 5c.

5c yard, all best made Prints, including Cochees, Gloucesters, Hameltons and Simpsons, that sells at 7c yard.

3 1-2c yard, Best Shirting Prints, new styles, worth 6c the yard.

12 1-2c yard, Pillow Case Tubing Muslin, 42 inches wide, the 15c value.

$1.00 yard, Satin Table Damask, 72 inches wide, worth $1.25.

25c yard, fine All-Wool Mixed Cheviot, new spring shades, Blue, Brown and Gray, 36 in. wide, value 35c,

23c yard, All-Wool Cashmere, new spring shades, worth 30c the yard.

12 1-2c yard Wool Mixed Novelties, Cloth, 30 inches wide and worth 18c the yard.

50c yard, 40 inches wide, All-Wool Covert Cloth, new Grays and Blues, very stylish, worth 75c the yard.

29c yard, All-Wool Cloth, new Grays and Blues, regularly sold at 40c the yard.

Black and Romn Stripe Petticoats.

Fancy Roman Stripe Rustle Taffeta Petticoats, French bands, two large ruffles, 75c.

Black Satin Petticoats, excellent quality, cut full umbrella shape, flounce and six rows cording, 85c

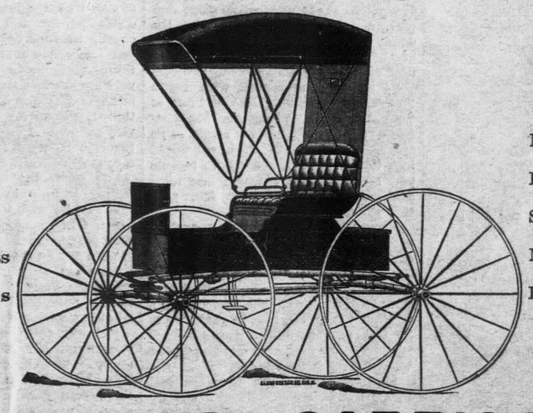
Black Satin Stripe Petticoats, fine quality, cut full umbrella shape, six rows of cording, curves faced, a beautiful skirt, some in Figured, Blues, Reds and Whites, $1.25.

J. B. Messick,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Surreys
Phætons
Top Buggies
Open Buggis
Speeding Carts
Dayton Wagons



RoadCarts
Milk Wagons
Farm Wagons
Spindle Wagons
Market Wagons
Etc., Etc., Etc.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

We have now in stock the largest and best assortment of Carriages of all descriptions to be found in the State, including the celebrated "Cortland," (the best on earth.) and are in a position to meet all competition.

Buy the MILBURN FARM WAGON, as it is guaranteed to be the Best.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.— Our experience covering a period of 18 years in this line has placed us in a position to secure all the leading makes of implements. including the following favorites: Deering Binders, Deering Mowers, Iron Age Riding Cultivators, Farmers' Friend and Hamilton Corn Planters, Imperial Plows, Patton & Stafford Horse Rake, Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, VanWinkle Grain Fans, Superior Land Rollers, Continental Disc Harrows, Imperial Steel Drag Harrows, and all other up-to date Implements to be used on the farm.

We handle the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE, which has no equal, because, it requires few posts. It does not burn or blow down. It is entirely adapted to rough ground. You can get and erect it on very short notice. It is made from the very best hard steel wire. It turns everything from a rabbit to a steam engine. Those who have used it recomend it. You can put put it up faster than any other fence. When you get it you have what you want.

Get in the front ranks and try an AMERICAN MILK SEPARATOR, and if it don't save you money bring it back. You will always find a sample on hand for inspection.

Bind your Dollar Wheat with the DEERING BINDER TWINE, and oil your binder with the Deering Lubricating Oil.

We are now having made to our order a large lot of HAY RIGGINGS, which we can sell you right. We are always glad to show our goods whether you are ready to buy or not, so call and see us.

Yours respectfully,

J. F. McWhoter & Son., Machinery Hall, Middletown, Del.

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 14, 1898

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—James H. Mauli has been appointed postmaster at Georgetown, Delaware, vice John L. Thompson term expired.

—If you want photographs of yourself or amily, go to Trink'leer, West Main street.

—The Rev. J. L. Vallandigham, D. D., will preach in the Forest Presbyterian Church on to-morrow at the morning and evening services.

—The millinery display at Mrs. M. C Barnett's is the most attractive to be seen in town.

—For Rent.—One Dwelling on Main street and two in the rear.

Miss Fannie Shepherd.

—Never was more music given for 25 cents than Prof Strang will render at the Organ recital at M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, May 17th, at 8 o'clock.

It's folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—"Our bodies God's temple" is the Endeavor topic to-morrow evening at 6.45

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter & Son have a full line of carriages and agricultural Implements on hand

—Sameness in preaching is acceptable if it is like the sameness of creamery butter—good all the time.

—The ladies of the Odessa M. E. Church will hold a strawberry festival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, May 25th and 26th, to which all their friends are invited.

—Call on Mrs. A. M. McKee, she can please you now, with some of the most beautiful hats for ladies and children.

—"Look up, lift up" is the Epworth League topic to-morrow evening. It the 9th anniversary and begins at 7.30 and not at 6.45 as stated elsewhere.

—See our *Cook Stoves and Ranges*, medium size, large or small. All at surprising low prices, and yet ten per cent off for cash. Middletown Hardware House.

—There was quite a thunder storm Thursday evening, the clearing storm, it is hoped. The ground is so wet that farmers cannot plant corn and all their work is behind.

—We call the attention of farmers who wish to contract for pickles to the advertisement of the Philadelphia Pickling Company in another column.

—The telegraph system of the entire world now comprises a length of wire of nearly five millions of miles. People want news very quickly, nowadays, and it takes a lot of wire to accommodate the demand.

—To Farmers—Send your teams in at any time and get any kind of phosphate you may want. Large stock always in warehouse. Jesse L. Shepherd
S. M. Reynolds, Agt.

Professional Card.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—William J. McNatt died suddenly at his home in Georgetown on Sunday night of apoplexy, he having attended service at the M. E. Church that evening. He was a local preacher and has been deputy sheriff in Sussex county for four years.

—For Sale.—A fine farm of 74 acres, 15 acres woodland, nice dwelling, good granary and stables, orchard and vineyard, not far from water and rail facilities. Terms easy at private sale. Inquire Transcript.

—Thomas Brown, a well-known farmer residing near Glasgow, Del., died early Monday morning from infirmities due to advanced years. He being in his seventy-eighth year. A widow and one daughter survive him. Funeral services at Glasgow Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday; interment in adjoining cemetery.

—Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Rope Traces, Chain Traces, Hames, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Farm Bells, Grindstones and all other kinds of Hardware, Tin Ware and Wooden Ware suited to the season at "way down prices," at
Middletown Hardware House.

—"Come to the Heptasophs feast of good things at the Hose House after the official visitation of Supreme Archon Cohen and Deputy Montgomery at Welcome Conclave on Friday—last—evening" was the cordial invitation of a "welcomer"

—About three hundred persons took advantage of the excursion rates to Wilmington on Wednesday, but the day was rainy and unpleasant. The weather man should treat the excursion people better; he went back on them in April. He must do better in June.

—Farmers and Horsemen.—I desire to call your attention to the fact that I have secured the services of Mr. George W. Howard, who is considered by those for whom he has done horse shoeing to be one of the best shoers in the country. A trial is earnestly solicited. Frank L. Cates.

—It is said that not one man in three, take them as you find them, can tell how many states there are in the Union. Try it by asking the first three men you meet. For your information the facts are stated. The flag has 45 stars, one for every State; there are three rows of eight and three of seven each.

—On Sunday, May 22d, the new pipe organ at the M. E. Church will be dedicated. The ceremonies will be very interesting. Mr. John Brown, the builder, will probably preside at the organ, a full choir will be in the new choir loft and a lady vocalist of Philadelphia will sing one or two solos.

—Robert Allen, a noted criminal, who has served many terms in jail at Dover and New Castle and at other places, was discharged from the custody of Sheriff Flinn, of New Castle County, on Saturday, after three years imprisonment, having been put there for larceny. Allen did not get one day off for good behavior. He seems to enjoy jail life and the remark was made by authority that he would be back again in a month.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

Unclaimed Letters.

A list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised. Older Clif, John E. Henery, E. P. Oneal, Reymond Clifton, Edward Barnes, Mrs. Summerville,

The Transcript, $1.00 per year.

THE ORGAN RECITAL.

Not for years has this community had so fine a musical privilege as the one offered on Tuesday evening, May 17th, when Prof. S. Tudor Strang, A.G.O., organist of Epiphany P. E. Church, Philadelphia, will preside at the Organ Recital of the new $1200.00 pipe organ erected by John Brown, of Wilmington, for the Middletown M. E. Church and to be used for the first time that evening. Prof Strang was born Sept. 8, 1855, beginning his musical education at 8 years of age. Among his teachers was the great Guilmant, the French master. Of a recent recital at the Drexel Institute the reviewer says of him: "He interpreted Bach with the deftness of a musical conjurer and in the Handel larghetto extracted notes of such wonderons beauty that they seemed to steal out from the manuals of their own harmonious accord. To his mere digital deftness—as was apparent in the French compositions—he possesses the happy faculty of adding such brilliancy and fervor that the runs and trills bubble forth like notes from a bird."

Who that loves music can afford to miss so rich and rare a treat? The organ is to be paid for and the members of the committee, who have rendered faithful and efficient service, deserve the encouragement of a house crowded to the doors. Nine out of ten, if not 99 out of 100, organ recitals charge admision, and the small sum of 25 cents should keep no one away. To those who shout only "a free gospel" there will be over 100 opportunities every year to hear the new organ, twice every Sabbath. Do not miss the recital. Handsome programs, fully describing the organ, have been prepared—one for every visitor on Tuesday evening.

The following is the program;

1. Prelude and Fugue. B. flat J. S. Bach
2. Largo.....Handel
3. Offertoire de S. Cecile.....Grison
4. La Cinquantaine .....Gabrial-Marie
5. At Evening (an Idyll).....Bach
6. Pilgrims Chorus.....Wagner-Liszt
7. Elevation.....Alex. Guilmant
8. O. Sanctissima .....Lux
9. Pilgrims Song of Hope.....Batiste
10. Hosanna .....Wachs

A HOME WEDDING.

On Tuesday evening, May 10th, at 8.30 o'clock, Rev. I. L. Wood pronounced the words which united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Isabel Fleming Walmsley, of Philadelphia, recently of this town, to Mr. Purnell L. McWhorter. The ceremony was performed in their new home on New street in the presence of the parents of the contracting parties and other near relatives. The ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner. The bride was attired in a steel-colored gown, trimmed in turquoise and blue taffatta with cut steel buckles. She looked as she always looks the fair picture of a beautiful life with the graces lavishly bestowed by nature. The groom is one of the most popular and successful of Middletown's young business men, and they have the best wishes of the whole community for a long and useful life together. The bride was the recipient of many presents and she has entered a home furnished complete from garret to cellar. The mother and brother of the bride, Mrs. Willmina Boggs, and Mr. Alex. Walmsley, of Philadelphia, have been their guests for a few days.

Bank Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting, held at the banking house, on Saturday, May 7th, 1898, the following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of the People's National Bank of Middletown, Delaware:

Whereas, Since it has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise providence to remove by death from our council board our valued friend and fellow-member, Harry A. Nowland.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this bank, while bowing in humble submission to Divine will, feel that we have lost one of our most valued members, and desire to bear testimony to our appreciation of the high character of the deceased,

Resolved, That we estimated him in his various relations as a man of sterling worth, kind, generous and considerate; a christian gentleman, bearing himself with dignity, but with affability to all. He was firm and loyal to his convictions of duty, of stainless integrity, and to be relied upon at all times.

Resolved, That we consider his death as more than an ordinary loss to the community at large, and we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family in their trial and affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the bank, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Middletown Transcript and The New Era.

Thos. C. Cruikshank,
Jefferson B. Foard,
Geo. M. D. Hart, } Committee.

MY MARYLAND.

After much waiting the long expected list of Federal appointments for Maryland was settled upon at a conference held last week between Senators Wellington and McComas, Mayor Malster and the Maryland delegation in Congress Mayor Malster secured the appointment of his friend, Col. Torbert, of the Cecil County Whig. They agreed upon the following slate:

"Naval Officer at the Port of Baltimore, Norman B. Scott, of Washington county.

"Appraiser at Baltimore, Henry R. Torbert, of Elkton.

"Postmaster, S. Davies Warfield, renominated, of Baltimore.

"Collector of Customs at Baltimore, William F. Stone, of Baltimore.

"United States Marshal, William F. Airey, of Baltimore.

"United States District Attorney, John C. Rose, of Baltimore.

"Surveyor of the Port, John B. Hanna, of Harford county."

TOWNSEND NOTES.

Mr. Willard Smith, County Superintendent of public schools, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. James Garton is repairing his dwelling on Main street.

Mr. W. J. Daniels is repairing his dwelling on Railroad Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Maloney spent Tuesday with relatives near Hare's Corner.

Quite a number of our citizens have visited Camp Tunnell during the week.

Mr. A. L. Quillen, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

The Epworth League will hold an anniversary next Sunday evening.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo Ohio.

Walding, Cinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Mr. Robert Comegys spent Sunday with his parents.

—Mrs. Willie Lippincott spent several days with friends in Wilmington.

—The Rev. Dr. Munson will preach at St. Anne's Church to-morrow evening.

—Dr. Alex. H. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, was a Sunday visitor in town.

—Mr. Ephraim Beasten, of Philadelphia, spent several days with his sisters the early part of the week.

—Mrs. J. B. Messick is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Harry Ford, of Dover, at the Middletown Hotel.

—Miss Emma Price, of Washington, D. C., has been visiting at the home of Mr. Joseph Biggs, on Cass street.

—Mrs. J. H. Mendinhall and children are the guests of her brother, Mr. Malcolm Cochran near town.

—Miss Sue Justice has returned from Elwin, Pa., leaving Mrs. Barr improving slowly but gradually.

—Mrs. Mary Hall has been visiting this week at her brother's, Mr. Thomas Murphey's, in Philadelphia.

—Mr. Victor Messick is doing hospital work in New York, having passed his medical examination into his last year.

—Mrs. E. C. Woodall and daughter, of Washington, D. C., after a pleasant visit with friends have returned to the Capital City.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Matthews were called to Chestertown yesterday by the sudden death of his brother who died in Baltimore City on Wednesday.

—Dr. C. Henry of Newark, visited Camp Tunnell this week, his son being among Delaware's patriotic sons. The doctor was a welcome caller at the Transcript office.

—Mrs. Connelley, of Wilmington, was the guest of Mrs. W. J. Wilson, she having come to visit her husband at Camp Tunnell. Her mother, Mrs. Hanna, accompanied her.

—Mrs. J. H. Johnston, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of friends here and at Odessa. She has been superintending the erection of a tomb for her father, Capt. Walker.

—Mrs. Wm. Brockson has returned from an extended visit with her sister in Philadelphia where she has been under the care of a well known physician. She returns greatly benefitted.

THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

The thirty-ninth Semi-annual meeting of the Local Preachers' and Exhorters' Association of the M. E. Church, Wilmington Conference, will meet in the Middletown M. E. Church on Friday, May 27th and not the 20th as has been erroneously stated.

PROGRAMME.

Friday evening, May 27th, 7.30 o'clock, preaching by C. W. Clapham, alternate, W. H. Hendrickson.

Saturday, May 28st, 8.30 o'clock opening service, followed by address of welcome by Rev. Dr. Wood, response by Revs. D. S. Clark and J. B. Roberts.

After reading minutes of last meeting the following order will be observed:

I.—Relation of experience and work for past six months, by members.

II.—Why was Jonah angry because the Lord did not destroy Nineveh, and was his anger sinful.—J. B. Roberts.

III.—What evidence is there that all that is written in the Old and New Testaments was divinely inspired, and is such a belief necessary to salvation?—John Hutton.

IV.—The scriptures teach that the body of Christ arose from the grave and ascended to heaven. In what form does He now exist, and in what form shall we behold him?—Thomas Numbers.

V.—Is there any substantial ground of belief in the existence of a personal devil, or is he only an evil spirit operating on human hearts?—Dr. J. H. Simms.

VI.—What events are transpiring in the present age that point directly to the fulfilment of prophecy?—William Faries.

VII.—Are the sweeping promises and declarations of the Bible, such as recorded in 1st. 34th, 37th and 84th Psalms, and many other scriptures, to be understood in a universal and literal sense, or in a comparative and qualified sense?—Daniel Green.

VIII.—Can we pray acceptably and successfully for the coming of Christ's kingdom, unless we are doing all we can for the overthrow of his enemies.

Saturday evening, 7.30 o'clock, preaching by Rev. D. S. Clark, alternate, Rev. J. F. Kane.

Sunday, May the 29th, 9.00 o'clock a. m. lovefeast; 10.30 preaching by Rev. Thomas Numbers, alternates, Rev. J. H. Simms and William Faries. 2.00 o'clock, Children's meeting; 7.30 o'clock preaching by Alonzo W. Davis, alternate, Daniel Green, followed by revival and closing exercises.

The citizens of Middletown and vicinity are invited to all the services. Visiting ministers and others present will be invited to participate in the discussion of the subjects on the programme. All the members of the association are earnestly requested to attend, and those intending to do so, will please give the resident pastor, Rev. Dr. Wood, timely notice, so that he may provide for their entertainment. All members who do not attend are requested to forward their dues to the treasurer, Rev. J. R. Dill, 1008 Tatnall street, Wilmington, Del., in advance of the meeting.

Curators { John Hutton, Daniel Green, James R. Dill,

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the notable features of the May Ladies' Home Journal are an illustrated article on Joseph Jefferson at home, "After-Dinner Stories," a page of brightly told anecdotes of prominent personages, and Rudyard Kipling's famous Jubilee hymn, "Recessional," set to music by Reginald de Koven. "A Cabinet Member's Wife" gives further interesting glimpses of Washington social-official life, and another view "Inside of a Hundred Homes" is afforded. The second installment of Julia Magruder's novelette, "A Heaven-Kissing Hill," and "His Children give an interesting variety of fiction. Robert J. Burdette's "My Kindergarten of Fifty Years" is the first of a series of three articles by this popular humorist. Edward W. Bok writes of the athletic woman and her attire, and also notes the decrease of intemperance; Mrs. S. T. Rorer treats of "Strawberries in Thirty Ways," and tells how to entertain unexpected company. "The Life of a Trained Nurse" is pictured and detailed, while four special pages, "Vacation Days on a House-Boat," "Ten Weeks in Europe for $200," "Comfort in Tent and Cabin," and "Summer Pleasures for Suburban Places," turn one's thoughts to summer outings. There are articles on woman's attire and various household topics. By The Curtis Publish-Company. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

AT CAMP TUNNELL.

"Why are there not more Middletown young men to enlist in the National Guards?" inquired an officer from Camp Tunnell in the Transcript sanctum this week. The question is a conundrum which no resident likes to solve as being due to lack of patriotism; certainly all the love of country is not manifest in a little bunting and a few flags—this is the query of visitors to town and among the tenters at Camp Tunnell. Let this be as it may the patriotism of the "boys" of the Transcript cannot be questioned. Sergeant Holten, the town's first patriot, spent the night before he enlisted in the Transcript office assisting Foreman Fouracre in setting up the enlistment blanks used at the camp. He was at home in the Transcript office always, working here often and drank of the patriotism which flows from the office. Mr. Samuel R. Warren who enlisted on Saturday last was for years a compositor in the office, and he too drank while here of the patriotic spirits of the "eds." Last but not least on Tuesday Mr. Frank D. Suydam, a compositor in the Transcript office for some years, left to join the forces of Uncle Sam at the camp. If the Transcript plant were big enough it would have gladly sent out a company to swell the ranks of Col. Wickersham's patriotic boys. The conundrum proposed lies not at the Transcript door.

A most unfortunate incident of the encampment was the efforts made on Sunday last to charge admission to the grounds leading to the encampment—five cents to pedestrians and ten cents to those in vehicles. The officer of the day made two arrests and "the matter was finally settled to the satisfaction of all concerned" it is said. It is true that the tenant of the farm will be more or less damaged by grounds tramped, roadways across fields packed, etc., but the proper authorities and not the visitors should have been taxed for this. Col. T. H. Gilpin of the Governor's staff is the understood agent for the farm and through him chiefly, it is supposed, the Guards encamped here. He has surprised many of his friends by at least consenting to the unpopular and unpatriotic, not to use more emphatic adjectives, plan to charge; he gave out complimentary tickets, the arrangements having been made for a large crowd which came not because of the rain, there being not over 300 on the excursion. The attempt to charge was a great mistake and it has received the unqualified condemnation of the people of Middletown as it should.

Recruiting has been the watchword if not the password at Camp Tunnell this week. The enlistments have been from all parts of the State, 67 from Wilmington at one time. On Monday companies A. C. F. and K were sworn into the United States service with Major Theodore Townsend, editor of the "Milford Chronicle" as commanding officer. On Wednesday Companies D and E were re-enlisted, Thursday Company B and yesterday Company I of which Sergeant Wallace Holten is quartermaster. As fast as these companies have been passed from the State to the Federal authorities they moved their tents, as their supplies are drawn from the government and not from the State after becoming volunteers. These companies have each 84 men. There remain Companies G, H, L and M to be filled up. They need about a hundred men yet to complete the 1008 men. These will probably be recruited within the next week.

Some of the State papers are a trifle sarcastic in commenting upon the militia, "the staff," &c. It certainly does not extend to the volunteers, however, and the others will soon return home The Milford "News and Advertiser" says: "Is it not capital luck to be one of the field officers of the National Guards of Delaware and have an opportunity to draw on that $30,000 at the rate of $3,500 or $3,000 a year. My! But it beats politics all hollow. Let us say right here, that if the Governor would have commissioned every private to be adjutant general, a colonel or a major not a man would have left Camp Tunnell, but if the field officers had been breveted adjutant generals, colonels and majors with the pay of privates, that $30,000 would have lasted longer.

"Things at Camp Tunnell have changed since last week and many things have been done to make amends for the disgrace of previous actions on the part of several companies. Delawareans are patriots and promise to send the largest number, in proportion to population, to the front, of any State in the world."—Exchange[The Transcript protests that there has been no disgrace. There never was a soldier in the family of the writer of the above trash, not even a "tin soldier" so repugnant among them has been the feeling against Old Glory. The patriotism of the family of that writer has consisted of drawing salaries at State, county, and government expense. Bosh at such a critic—Ed.]

Another excursion will be run to Camp Tunnell to-morrow from Wilmington leaving that city at 10.30 and returning leave Middletown at 5.30. Last Sunday there were only 300 excursionists but the day was miserable. The hotels had prepared to feed a thousand and dined less than a hundred.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. A. P. Corbit made a trip to New Jersey on Thursday.

Mr. Clark Mench and daughter, of Magnolia, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. R. Davis and son Mailly spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mrs. Montgomery has been spending a week with her cousin, Mrs. Ophelia George.

Mr. Harrison Vandegrift expects to assume the duties of Postmaster on Monday, May 16th.

The scholars in the principal's room were given a holiday on Friday, to hold a May party.

Mr. L. V. Aspril, Sr., and Miss Amelia Vandegrift are spending the week with Baltimore relatives.

Mr. Henry Davis, of Still Pond, and Mr. Harry Hendrickson, of Millington, were in town Wednesday.

Miss Elizadeth Scott and Mr. Charles Scott, of Wilmington, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. G. L. Townsend, over Sunday.

Mrs. R. J. Foard has returned from Philadelphia were she has been for several months. Mr. R. J Foard, of New York, came home with her for a few days.

Quite a party of young folks paid a visit to Camp Tunnell on Tuesday. They went through the camp and wanted to see the Dress Parade which did not take place, however, they found the camp very interesting and enjoyed their visit very much.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Vaughan's Pharmacy, Middletown, Delaware.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Jennie Vail was in Wilmington this week.

Mrs. F. C. Warner visited in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Mr. E. Herbert of New Castle, was in town this week.

Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Thompson were in Philadelphia this week.

The ladies of Christ Church are having the parish house painted.

The Daughters of the King met at Mrs. Colburn's on Monday evening.

Miss Laura Frempt and father are visiting her sister near St. Georges.

Mr. Parmalee Kidd, wife and sister Miss Hettie were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Wiley, of Philadelphia, will spend Sunday with her grandmother.

Mrs. David Cloud, of Chesapeake City, Md., is the guest of Miss Edna Ubil.

The Rectory Improvement Society met at Miss A. Hunter's Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McMullen, of Wilmington were over-Sunday visitors at her parents.

Mr. Chas. M. Curtis, of Wilmington, officiated as lay reader in Christ Church last Sunday.

The ladies of the Golden Eagle Society held a reception in their hall Wednesday evening.

Rev. Martin B. Dunlap and wife were in town on Wednesday, also Mrs. Clara A. Downs.

Misses Ida Herlshizer and Lidie Stout, of Philadelphia, were over-Sunday visitors in town.

There were no services in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday on account of the pastor's illness.

Interesting services have been held this week in the R. C. Church. Several priests were here establishing a mission.

A search light is in operation every night at Fort Delaware, throwing its powerful light down the bay every fifteen minutes.

Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. E. S. Lloyd and son returned to Wilmington on Sunday from an entended visit to Mrs. Joseph Ellison.

A schooner lying in the canal near the pivot bridge has been converted into a boarding house for men employed at the Battery.

Mrs. N. Geo. Price, Mrs. H. C. Johannes, Misses Lidie Nickle, May and Margaret Everengam attended the Junior Auxiliary meeting in Wilmington on Saturday.

Rev. Fletcher Clark, of Philadelphia, will officiate in Christ Church on Sunday. The Holy Communion will be celebrated at 10.30 a. m. Service both morning and evening.

Fitzhugh Lee, the eighteen months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Dunlap of Wilmington, died on Monday of Spinal Meningetis. The remains were brought here for interment in Delaware City Cemetery on Wednesday.

Two frame houses belonging to Mr. J. T. Cheairs below the old mill were burned to the ground on Saturday night. Fortunately for the town the wind was from the north-east. Mr. Cheairs was fully insured but the tenants lost their little all.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian Church held a Red, White and Blue Festival on Tuesday evening in the lecture room. Stawberries, cream and cake were the order of the evening. The young ladies were dressed in white with red, white and blue ties at the throat. Willie Keane was dressed as Uncle Sam which was a novel and taking idea. Sum realized was $20.

A sad result of the war was the death of young John B. Anderson who was injured while employed in placing the mines in the river near here. He was a member of the Epworth League. The funeral took place on Sunday. Services were held in the M. E. Church which were rendered more impressive from the fact of the church being draped with flags bearing the emblem of mourning, in honor of the victims of the Maine disaster for whom a memorial service was held in the evening. Rev. H. S. Thompson conducted the service. The remains of the young man were interred in the Delaware City Cemetery.

The Epworth League received their friends and the St. Georges League on Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Collins, of St. Georges, opened the exercises with prayer, and after singing "My Country 'tis of thee," Mr. Thompson made a brief address urging the necessity of a National Christian Commission, which was followed by an address by Rev. Mr. Westerfield, of Chesapeake City, who is president of the Maryland League. Music was furnished by part of the Delaware City Orchestra. At the close of the exercises Mr. Thompson cordially invited the visitors to go into the chapel where refreshments were provided and served by the ladies.

CHURCH AT PORT PENN.

The Christian Endeavor subject on Sunday evening was: "Things My Denomination Has Accomplished." The meeting was led by the pastor, Rev. O. A. Gillingham, who had suggested that some little history of the Presbyterian Church here would be interesting. Consequently, several brought items of information of which the following is a summary:

The church was originated in a Sunday School, held in the old school house by two ladies in the place where occasionally preaching services were held. This was in 1827. Then Rev. Mr. Wilson, of St. Georges Church, offered to preach regularly if enough money could be raised to maintain a horse. The ladies succeeded in collecting the money, assisted by Mr. Joseph Cleaver and Mr. William Cleaver, the father and uncle of the present Mr. Joseph Cleaver, of Port Penn. A church was built in 1834; a frame structure which was moved out to Zion when our present brick church was built in 1856. Rev. Warren Jones was the first pastor, but there was no organized church until July 15th, 1837. There were nine members from St. Georges Church and nine from Old Drawyers, as follows:

Mrs. Mary Cox, Mrs. Honora Matthews, Mrs. Eliza F. Dilworth, Mrs. Rebecca Woods, Mrs. Maria J. Hessey, Mrs. Rachel Webb, Mrs. Margaret Darrach, Miss Margaret L. Kernahan and Miss Hester C. Dilworth, late members of St. Georges Church. Also Mr. William Cleaver, Jr., Mrs. Mary C. Cleaver, Mr. John Price, Mrs. Susan Price, Mrs. Martha Jane Price, Mrs. Priscilla Cleaver, Mrs. Mary Alrich and Mrs. Mary Stewart, late members of Drawyer's Church.

Mr. William Cleaver was the first elder, and was also the first male superintendent of the Sunday School. Capt. Samuel Jefferson was made elder in August 1837. He was also superintendent of the Sunday School after the death of Mr. William Cleaver in 1862.

Port Penn was a lively and important place in the early days of the church and Sunday School. The village was a grain market and port of entry; a custom house officer resided here, and until the erection of the landing at the Breakwater, Port Penn was the best port on the Delaware shore. Vessels would stop here for supplies and there were five taverns. There was horse racing and fox chasing—Not much law and very little gospel. A church and Sabbath School were needed, and accomplished much good.

Port Penn, Del., May 12th, 1898

A Fruit Exhibit.

The Peninsula Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Snow Hill, last January, appointed a committee "to secure cold storage of small packages of fruit to be placed on exhibition at the next annual meeting of this society, the society to pay charges of transportation and storage of such packages under the regulations of the committee."

The committee, acting under this authority, has made arrangements with the "Wilmington Abbatoir and Cold Storage Company," 216 and 234 Tatnall street, Wilmington, Delaware, for the storage of such packages; and now gives this early notice of such action, that fruit growers in all parts of the Peninsula may begin at once to lay plans to prepare to furnish such exhibits.

Growers who desire to make exhibits should send notice without delay to the chairman of the committee, stating what kinds and varieties of fruits can be furnished The committee suggests that several fruit growers in a neighborhood may combine in making arrangements for their shipments. All should at once write the committee, and full directions as to style of package, time and manner of shipment, and all other necessary particulars, will be sent to the propored exhibitors.

We greatly desire to make this exhibit an object lesson, that will not be forgotten, of great practical value to the fruits interests of the Peninsula.

Samuel H. Derby, Chairman.
Woodside, Del., May 7, 1898.

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	23c
Country Butter, lb	18@20c
Eggs, doz	10@12
Lard, lb	8c
Potatoes	60@75
Spring chickens	14@14c
Apples per basket	120c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	132c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	129c
Timothy Seed, bus	1 80
Clover Seed, bus	3 00
Corn, yellow, bus	40c
Corn, cob, bus.	40c
Oats, bus.	33c

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

PICKLES WANTED!

Farmers wishing to contract for pickles will please communicate at once with the undersigned, naming number of acres they desire to grow.

PHILADELPHIA PICKLING CO.,
262 S. 2d St., Phila

ELECTION!

The Annual election of NINE DIRECTORS of the FARMERS and MERCHANTS NATIONAL BUILDING and LOAN ASSOCIATION of DELAWARE will be held THURSDAY MAY, 12, 1898, at home office in Dover, Del.

JNO. W. CASSON, Secretary.

May, 3 1898.

Walter Monro,

... PRACTICAL ...

Painter & Paperhanger

FROM NEW YORK.

Plain and Fresco Painting, Graining, Interior Decorations, &c. Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed, as to workmanship and price.

Call on or address,

WALTER MONRO,
BLACKBIRD - DELAWARE

New Black Diagonal Suits

Sack coat suits, cut aways and Prince Alberts. We handle only good blacks and blues, Fast colors, proper cuts and best makes. You can rely on the goods, color, fit and make of every Black Suit we sell. Sack suits at $8, $10, $12.50 and $15; satin lined at $12, Cutaway suits $10, $12.50, $15, $20 and $25; satin lined at $15 and $18. Fine black tricot at $15. Prince Albert suits at $15. $18 $20, $22 and $25, silk and satin lined at $20. All sizes in all the styles. Full line of stouts and slims in sack and cutaway suits Black goods sold in full suits or coats and vests with different trousers.

Open evenings.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS.
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Sixth and Market Wilmington.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

NOTICE!

I, JOHN P. McINTYRE, tenant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in United School Districts Nos. 60 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the acts of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of the General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, A.D., 1898, being the next term of said court, for a license for said house as an inn or tavern, for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors, in quantities less than one quart, to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of the said United School Districts recommend the said application, viz:

M. Kumpel, Jr., Wm. A. Ahern, M. Keegan, Jr., H. Dickson, R. H. Foster, J. A. Manlove, G. Ellis, J. L. Parsons, Alex. M. Brown, Geo. W. Price, H. R. Wilson, A. Hushebeck, George W. Peterson, Joseph W. Gary, Wm. R. Cochran, J. W. Letherbery, C. P. Cochran,

16apl3t JOHN P. McINTYRE.
Middletown, Del., April 6th, 1898.

Our Clothing Grows

In favor. Its popularity has not been achieved through any accident but by reason of interest qualities.

From cloth to finish it possesses a style which is usually supposed to belong only to high priced clothing.

Only necessary to see the suits we offer at $7.50, $10 and $12 to be pleased with them. Only necessary to wear one to be thoroughly satisfied that it is well made, retains its shape and set, and has great durability.

Black Clay Suits

Strictly pure worsted and fast colors. Sacks and frock suits, $8.50 to $25.

James H. Wright,

Eighth and Market Streets,
Wilmington Delaware.

1898. 1898

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

SteamerCLIO

Capt. E. E. TRUAX,
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila.
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 18, SOUTH WHARVES,
AS FOLLOWS:

Odessa.	MAY.	Philadelphia.
Monday, 2d	3½pm	Tuesday, 3d 11½pm
Thursday, 5th	8½am	Friday, 6th 2½pm
Monday, 9th	11 am	Tuesday, 10th 2½pm
Thursday, 12th	12½pm	Friday, 13th 11½am
Monday, 16th	3½pm	Tuesday, 17th 1 pm
Thursday, 19th	8½am	Friday, 20th 2½pm
Monday, 23d	11 am	Tuesday, 24th 3 pm
Thursday, 26th	12 m	Friday, 27th 3 pm
Monday, 30th	2 pm	Tuesday, 31st 12 m

Boat will leave Port Penn two hours later than Odessa time.

Grain, Fruit and Stock

Freighted at Reasonable Rates.
Attention given to the Careful Handling and prompt delivery of all Consignments.
For information in regard to Freight Rates, apply to
F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware.
JOHN KEEGAN, Clerk. apr19tf

Mrs. THOMAS MASSEY, DELEH IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
Cut Glass,
AND VARIOUS ARTICLES IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialty.

Mrs. Thomas Massey,
Main Street, Middletown, Del

Yesterday's Brightness

Brought out the shoppers in force and our store was thronged, It's a good time to come in now, stocks are most complete, prices are lower than ever they will be again.

Serge Suits.

Some lined, some half lined with silk, others without any lining—$5.50, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $10, $12, $15.

The New Plaids.

In Cassimeres, Worsteds, Homespuns and Cheviots, every suit all wool, well made perfect fit. $5, $6, $6.50, $7 $7.50, $8, $8.50, $10, $12. $13.50, $15.

Clay Diagonals.

Sack Suits, Cutaway Suits, Square Cut Sacks, Stouts, Slims, Regulars—some silk lined ones, $7.50, $8.50, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20. Coat and vest alike if you want with different trousers.

Any kind of Trading Stamps with your purchase.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,
316 Market Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Max Ephraim, Prop.
Open Evenings.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the National Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges hundred, New Castle county and state of Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 21st DAY OF MAY, 1898,
at 9.30 o'clock a. m.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Odessa, St. Georges hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware aforesaid, beginning 20 feet from line of a lot lately sold by the said John M. Wood to James J. Callahan (or at the line of a 20-feet wide alley yet to be opened by the said John M. Wood), intersecting the road leading from Odessa to Armstrong's Corner and running in a northwesterly course between the lands of Callahan and Greninger aforesaid; thence with the line of said Armstrong Corner road in a northwest direction 90 feet to other land of the said John M. Wood; th